如何的一**是**有一个好点的现在式,一个是我们的一个一个一个可以

the Paper Made Famous by Bill Nye Gets Out a Special Edition, Managed by Women - some of the Contributors -Women's Part in Church Work -Bishop Sessums on Woman Suffrage.

The Laramie Boomerang, which became amous under the editorship of Bill Nye, has lately issued a woman's edition for a charitable purpose. It is an interesting example of what Wroming women can do in that line. The first page is devoted to a drama in verse, by Mrs. Preston Slosson, chaplain of the State Wyoming, personified as a Penitentiary.

And elitter of dew-drops on every hand, And we your love for our mountain land! Let us no believe that the earth is old, She is young—and ours is the Age of Gold!

Last of the dramatis persons enters "the youngest heir of learning," a girl in college spand gown. Wyoming greets her as "The little sister loved but long forgot," and says:

She is the promise of better days to be; She is the piedge of wiser, purer laws. Give me your hand, young manhood, strong and Girlhood, triumphant in a noble cause! She joins the hands of the youth and maiden, and tells them: "To you, together, I trust my nure fate." Looking back upon the Indian wars, and rejoicing in her present peace and

ity. Wyoming says in conclusion Out of the blood-stained earth bursts a beautiful

Sould the blood-stained earth bursts a beautiful bissom. Flower of the acces, which long I have waited form. These of peace I wear at last on my bosom. The open learning the written for the same "woman in the whole for the plant is deficient to for the ame "woman in the whole for the past eight years and is a member of its floar of Trustees. Miss Hebard was graduated from the State University of Iowa when very young, taking this degree of A. M., and alterward adding that of Ph.D. Last year she was a minitted to the bara, and, currously enough, she was the first woman in Wyoming to apply for such admission, although women have had full sufrage there for thirty-one year. This ought to relieve the minds of some who fear that if women are a lowed to vote they will all rush into law and melicine and desert domestic occupations. In her article on "Education in Wyoming, that has a high rank among the effort to mission existed ten years and the existence of the Union. [Wyoming at this time had had equal suffrage to the past decade has witnessed no decide in he decade and affairs. Out of the large number of Wyoming than in any other State of Territory of the Luion. [Wyoming at this time had had equal suffrage to the past decade has witnessed no decide in he decade has witnessed no decide in the decade has witnessed no decide in he decade has witnessed no decide in the decidence of the University. Of our thirtier of the decidence when he enlisted. Wyoming than in any other State of Territory of the Line of school laws, affecting every step of education, and has on her statutes an excellent set of school laws, affecting every step of education from the kindervarten to the school of the Vyoming t

training schools in connection with the public schools and kindergartens for children between our and six years of age. The law requires physiology and hygiene to be taught in all the

physiology and hygiene to be taught in all the common schools.

The following roint will be of interest to New York teachers: "Our statute law allows no discrimination to be made in pay on account of sex when the persons are qualified and the labor is the same." One-fifth of the teachers at the State University are women, and two of them are professors, having full charge of the chairs they represent.

This woman's edition contains reports of the women's clubs of Wy ming, the D. A. R., the benevol in societies, &c., from which it appears that the women of that State, despite their being "burdened with the ballot," find as much time for good works and for social enjoyment as women elsewhere. Portraits of Mrs. Slosson, Miss Hebard, and other prominent Wyoming women, show sense and character in the features, but also as much woman-

nent Wyoming women, show sense and character in the features, but also as much womaniness and as large a share of good looks as we flind in the portraits of women in illustrated papers outside of the equal suffrage States.

Mrs. S. W. Pearse tells how in the early days women were called to serve on the tury because it was hard toget juries that would convict murderers and other desperadoes, public sentiment heing largely lawless and not demanding their punishment. Chief Justice Howe believed that women on the juries would remedy this, and his expectations were fuifilled. One of the jurors was a minister's wife, who used to gather the other women about her and out up a prayer for divine guidance in reaching a just vertict; whereas, it is said that former juries had often decided upon their verdict by casting dice.

A young Lilipots woman, Miss Morrow, gives

Nowhere have I met more intelligent women. Nowhere have I noted a greater interest in home life and in the care due to children. The prophecies about women neglecting their homes have not come true. Indeed, from more han one man the writer has heard complimentary testimonials as to the number of good contemporary in the state of all, good homemakers, in Wyoming. As a rule the majority of women prefer a domestic life; they lo not care for office or notoriety. The unction of roting requires very little of a woman's time. The women take an active interest in pointies, and therefore engage in concernation of roting there is not editing characters and a more liberal and editing characters. offices, and therefore engage in conin polities, and therefore engage in conion of a more liberal and edifying characin in Sutes where women do not vote.

der and decorum on election days are
perior to what is seen elsewhere. A lady
o more danger of being insulted than at
logical an entertainment. As for the men
ming, who some people in Eastern States
ink are much abused and down-trodden
tres let me say that I have never met a
intelligent, chivalrous and independent
of men than in Wyoming.

Trail vears ago, much amusement was
tin the office of the Woman's Journal
elter of inquiry from Holland. It was a
stirom an earnest woman suffragist in
unity for information about Wyoming, e
benefit of herself and her colleagues,
had heard that women in Wyoming had
lot, and they wanted to know (1) who
e housework: (2) who took care of the
en; and (3) how in the world did it
in that the men allowed the women
on voting and holding offices inof rising and putting an erid
the state of things by force? We sent her
it testimony from Wyoming, which
where holldren were generally taken

istate of things by force? We sent her testimony from Wyoming, which hat the children were generally taken by their mothers; that the women of g performed the housework and did same things that women do everyse, for 364 days in the year, and on the ley sallied forth and voted; and that were entirely satisfied. Our Dutch olled that the testimony we ha! substance on the testimony we ha! substance on the word in the rest orld. American must be very different what they were in the rest orld. American men are more prothan those of other countries; but ver part of the world men grant an other women, they soon come to like

to longer a question for debate here. From

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

all I can learn I am convinced that equal suffrage has done as much for man as for woman. And it is but an illustration of the great truth that our liberty and rights are best insured to us when we secure for others the liberty and rights that belong to them."

Women are being more and more generally welcomed into the work of the churches. Mrs. Francis M. Pugh of Oakland was elected Moderator of the California State Free Baptist Association at its last meeting. Mrs. Huriburthas been unanimously invited by the Congregational Church of Condon, Ore, to become its pastor and fill the pulpit left vacant by her husband's death. The Rev. Frances A. Kimball was lately ordained to the Universalist ministry, and will have charge of the churches at South Barre and Williamstown, Vt. Three other women ministers, the Rev. Anna B. Aldridge, the Rev. Isabella S. Macduff and the Rev. Effle Jones, took part in her ordination services, with took part in her ordination services, with an equal number of ministers of the other sex. The Rev. Hannah Jewett Powell was Parlientiary. Wyoming, personified as a beautiful woman with a crown of stars, calls beautiful woman with a crown of stars, calls beautiful woman with a crown of stars, calls on pone by one the phantoms of those who occupied her territory in the past—the Indian chief, the Spanish adventurer, the French vorageur—and makes them toil the story of vanished days. A young man in cowboy costume enters next, and recites a poem in praise of the present, full of the spirit of youth and vigorous cheer:

Draw a long breath of vividair!
Draw a long

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco has appointed a woman on the Boart of Education—Mrs. Mary W. Kinesid, formerly principal of the Girls' High School. The appointment gives great satisfaction to the women of San Francisco. Under the new city charter, the Board of Education, which used to consist of tweive unpal-i members elected by the voters, will consist of four members appointed by the Mayor, with salaries of \$3,000 a year each. With the Mayor of Baltimore setting him a good example from the South, and the Mayor of San Francisco from the West, perhaps Mayor Van Wyck may yet be persuaded to give the children in New York schools the benefit of a woman on the board. Mayor Phelan of San Francisco has appointed

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in The Outlook, has a sin-

steellent set of school laws, affecting every step of education from the kinderzatten to the State University. Of our thirteen County Superintendents of Schools, ten are women; and three women served on the Board of Trustees of the University.

Between the years 1890 and 1898, the number of pupits in the public schools of Wyoming almost doubled—an interesting fact for Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, President of the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Sufficient Surans saving that if women had the balot "there would not be any bables."

It has also been asserted that Wyoming bas lew foreigners, and hence that equal suffrage might be expected to work better there than it would at the East. Miss Hebard says:

"Wyoming supports a large foreign population, particularly in the mining districts, and one teacher of a large school did not have a native-born American among her pupits. At one time she taught the following national. English, French, Germans, Hollanders, Hungarians, Iralians, Irish, Mexicans, Negroes, Norwegians, Poles, Scotch, Slavonians, Swedes, Russians and Welsh."

Wyoming is determined that every child shall have an education, even in the remote and thirly settled parts of the State. "In some of our district schools the teacher has only one pupil, but her compensation is the same, Many of the ranch schools have son soot of some had to be shovelled away from the carbor school house is a dug-out, and one an abandoned box car. Last winter ten feet of snow had to be shovelled away from the carbor school some come twelve milest osciolar schools and thindres and the school boards of any district saye power to establish industrial and manual training schools in connection with the public schools and the schools in connection with the public schools and the schools in connection with the public schools and the schools in connection with the public schools and the schools and schools and school

the United States and also contends that it has the hobo better regulated than any other place. It is a violation of the city ordinances here for any one to feed tramps. They are cared for in the City Hall, where special apartments have been made for them, and where meals are served three times a day. When a tramp stops a pedestrian on the street and asks for money with which to buy food he is directed to the

city building, and box-car tourists who beg

"hand-outs" at residences are also informed of

the tramp quarters. The tramp quarters are looked after by the city jailer, the Police Department being in the city building. When a tramp wants lodging city building. When a tramp wants lodg he appears before the jaller, registers and posits his baggage, it he has any, in the loff as he would at a hotel. He is then excer into the sleeping room. Around the sides of wall are bunks, very much like tourist sleebunks. The bunks are two layers high can accommodate thirty-live lodgers at time. The bunks are filled with fresh levery night, on which the lodgers sleet, near laways, with their clothes on. They he blankets, which are kett free from vermin, as in fact, the room is thoroughly disinfeed. every night, on which the lodgers slaw, hearly always, with their clothes on. They have blankets, which are kept free from vermin, and, in fact, the room is thorouchly disinfected every few days. The floor is of artificial stone and is so made that the hose can be turned on and is so made that the hose can be turned on and is so made that the hose can be turned on and the water runs through a hole in the floor is of artificial stone and the water runs through a hole in the floor is death, and a stove and plenty of coal.

I lights and a stove and plenty of coal.

A new and important attition to the tramp quarters is a bathroom with porcelain bathtud and hot and cold water. The bathroom is heated by steam, and there is a best in the room in which the Wandering Willis can lie down if he is fatigued from the effects of water.

The meal's served to the tramps cost the city to satisfy the appetite, Some kind of meat is served with each meal, and also potatoes, bread and coffee. The bill of fare often lucludes to satisfy the appetite, Some kind of meat is served with each meal, and also potatoes, bread and coffee. The bill of fare often lucludes to shave him. The Police Department does not furnish a barber.

In return for lodging and meals every tramp must work two hours on the rock rile, breaking up macadam for the streets. If a tramp applies a second time for lodging and meals he shows up a third time for lodging and meals he shows up a third time for lodging and meals he shows up a third time for lodging and meals he shows up a third time for lodging and meals he shows up a third time he is fined for vargrancy is placed agrainst him and he is senting the case of the city or on the rock pile.

Tramps are not taken care of in this manner altogether on humane grounds. The system is presented to work on the streets of the city or on the rock pile.

grancy is placed against him and he is sentenced to work on the streets of the city or on the rock pile.

Tramps are not taken care of in this manner altogether on humane grounds. The system collects the tramps under the eye of the law for the night, and they cannot commit offences. Those that fear to show their faces in the Police Department are considered suspicious characters by the police and arrested. If they cannot give a good account of themselves they are fined for vagrancy and the authorities look up their records. Several erocks have been discovered as a result of this method and turned over to the authorities in towns where they are wanted. Often laborers are wanted, and in such cases the tramps are informed where they can get work. During the winter months the number of lodgers averages about filteen a night. Some hobees must have been particular and enlisted in the army, for the number regisered at Atchison has been generally smaller since the war with Spain.

It is an old fact that in every crowd of lodgers will be found very young men and very old men. Men as high as 80 years of a re, without homes and tramping over the country, have occupied banks in the tramp quarters. It is a common thing to see gray-haired men in the tramp quarters, Strange to say, the number of colored lodgers is very small compared to the white ones.

One other Atchison institution aside from

POEMS WORTH BRADING

The Liar of the Links. I have been from Maine to Denver and from Denver to "the coast." And I've met with many liars great and small:

Tve listened to New England brag and Minness And the wildest Western whopper of them all. But I want to go on record that it is my firm belief, That for quality that never fades nor shrinks, The uncrowned King of Liars, the General-in-Chie Is the gilb and gifted Liar of the Links.

The old familiar lies of mighty deeds with red and gun.
The trick that caught the treut or killed the moose Are simply brainless bubbles when this most accor

plished son Of Ananias once gets fairly loose. He will tell you how in driving from the cirth on

seventh tee. Some thirty minutes after set of enn.

His ball slipped thro' the bark upon a slippery elm Then carromed from a branch and boled in one. He will tell you how in lofting once his ball went up so high. It took at least three minutes to come down;

And how he won by twenty holes, and didn't have to try Against the celebrated slasher Brown He will also tell of bunkers high as any mountain

Over which he's sent his ball with deadly aim, and with manner bold and "brassy" he will lie about the cleek With which he won the championship game.

He will tell about the blindfold game he played a year ago, When he made his famous round in fifty-three; He will tell how he's defeated all the best this land

can show, And many famous chape across the see In short, with all respect to other liars here and

For versatile mendacity, methinks He stan is alone, unparalleled and quite ber compare. This monumental Liar of the Links.

After the Battle. From the London Pally News It was out in the rain and the wind and the groans
I tended the wounded, for and friend;
I thought with myself that the very stones
Of the grim veidt-side,
If they could, would have oried,
"Doctor! don't touch them; let death make an
end!"

And presently, propped by a boulder gray, A gray and grizzled old Boer I saw; His while right hand had been blown away; But, quiet and callo, He was reading a P-sim From a blood-stained book of the ancient Law.

"Make haste and help me," the old Psaim ran,
"Deliver me! haste to help me, Lord!
Let those who seek my hurt to a man
Be put to shame.
That so Thy name Be great upon all who trust Thy word."

"Poor am I. Lord: Then knowest how poor:
This hand shall never hold sickle again.
Lord: succordine: "groaned the gray-beard Boers
"Tarry noticome
To take me home! Lord, haste Thee, and help me out of this pain!"

And there, as he prayed in the rain and the wind,
To the gray old Boer from the Orange Free State—
The man who had fought for cattle and kind
With his sons, and sons'
Sons less than their guns
To free his land from the men of their hate— There came at his call to the God of the Paalm
The Helper of helpless af er the fray.
And his face grew pale with a wonderful calm,
And the Paalm-book dropped,
And the blood-jet stopped.
And the pain and the serrow had passed away.
H. D. RAWNELST.

(After one of the late battles in Natal, an old Boer was found hadly wounded propped up among some routh boulders upon a koppe side his rifle was laid idly by him, and the old man appeared to be waiting for death, and was quietly reading his Bible.)

The Song of the "Krag."

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune That it is consistent to the consistent of the c

It's a song of the rattle
Tha's heard in a battle
Of men as they lie in the sun,
Of men as they die in the sun,
Of men who die for the sake of the flag,
A wild, weird song of the clatterin' Krag!

It ain't no whispered song of love It am the whispered song of love
That sinus the heart's de licht,
And tells of life with old a ures rife.
And sees no serrow's night,
It sinus of strife and red-blood fight—
White finners bent at diead.
Whose stillened grasp holds in the clasp
Green turf that's tinged with red.

When darkness steals the glare of day, And frowns o'er his doma n. I'e ein the night, there in the fight. The Krag angelits refrain: It sings in aun, it sings in rain,
It sings "find save the flag!"
And nations hear with wonderin' ear
The Yankee's singin' firag.

It's a song of the rattle
That's heard in a battle
Of men as they awen in the sun,
Of men as they dare in the sun,
Of men as they dare in the sun,
Of men who charge with a cheer for the flag
A wild, weird sone of the erackin old Erag.
Winley W. K. Hamilton,
Company L. Third United States Infantry.
Ballego, P. I.

We Fellers Diggin' Clams. From the Lawiston Evening Journal

Prom the Levelton Eventing Journal
Pluck, pluck;
Pluck, pluck;
Stubbin' accept the clam-flat muck!
Every time I lift my huck;
— Hearin' the heel of my old boot suck,
It seems to me that a word plops out.
And I've listened so often there ain's no doubt
It's pluck, pluck, pluck,
And pluck and the job, they jest agree
— Dig clams, my lad, for a while and see!

It's a stiddy kind of bus'ness where you have

sill—
ain't bad!
no occerpation for the millionaire galeots.
tam two mights wass, my lad.
tam two mights wass, my lad.
stade kind of business where there ain't no ill be the profit and jest where you're

'm thinkelt worker pushin' jams v'n ugh sin't nigh so happy as we fellers

The Man With the Hoe.

Lo, here I stand, the independent man, The first of men, who w m. when Time was young, By strength of arm, from Nature's migrated grasp. And needful things for those who looked to me.

I, self-enficient, have no need of them: They, should I leave them, soon would starve and die.

Ye penched and pent in cities, look at me, I breathe the dewy freshne s of the earth in open fiel is resound in with the song and instance of their and beat-while ye Jostie each other in the smoke and grime. For leave to labor at the beek of gold. Yehr ing fools, come out where there is room, Come out, and fill the earth's waste places up: Make howing deserts lated with running brook. blad right to women, they soon come to like indeven plume themselves with pride upon it illustrative toward their women. As honger in the soon of the white ones. The men cosk upon the States the bar women from suffrage with the sort the bar women the bar the bar to labor at the bar the b QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Have the kindness to give the derivations of the names of the following London streets: "Bevis Marks." "St. Mary Ase."

I A.S.
Thornbury, in "Old and New London," says that the Church of St. Mary Aze, which gave its name to the street, was called so originally because of a shop in the street with the sign of an are. The church does not exist now. Berts Marks was originally Bury's Marks, the marches or limits of the proper of the Abbots of Bury. So Thornbury says, who

parent or logical, but was made just the same. Was there ever a ferry at Seventh street, on the There seems not to have been one.

1. Can a Catholic be a member of the Odd Fellows Society and be in good standing in the Church and receive the sacraments? 2. Would be have to receive the sacraments? 2. Would be have to renunce neml ership in the society to obtain Catholic burial? Did the Pope mitigate or modify the condemnation against that society a few years are? J. A. H. 1. Theoretically be can not. 2. In theory, would. 8. We think not.

Can you refer me to a reliable book or books on California referring particularly to climate of differ-ent sections of the State; also as to orange, urape and olive culture in various sections. J. W. H. The Pomology Division of the Department of Agriculture publishes reports, bulletine and circulars on the subject; they are sold at about 15 cents

When a flag is at half must how far from the top of must or pole should the flag be placed? Jamest Crry.

There is no provision in the regulations on this point. The flag should be lowered about twice its own width, if the pole or staff be long enough; the flag should never be lowered so far that any part of it can touch the ground.

Rindly inform me whether prior to the period of the France Prussian war, Marshall McMahon was known by any other name, as Mahone, or a variant of same? And if so, what was his reason for making this change? Marshai McMahon's surname was never changed Magen a was the title of his dukedom

1. What restrictions, if any, are placed by England on foreign nations trading with India? 2. Does England give what she demands in Ch na? 3. Did the Catholic Church send a representative to the Congress of Religions in Chicago.

J. J. R. 1. None whatever. 2 Yes. 8. We do not kno there were Roman Catholic congresses under official direction, however.

In the last war between the English and Boers, did not the Boers defeat the English! NEWARE, N. J. They did.

Why do people persist in talking of the House of Harsburg? There is no such family in existence to day. As I understand Austria is ruled by the House of Lorraine. Who is its ancestor and what is the family name?

J. G. B The reigning Austrian family is a part of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The last real Hapster. Maria Thereas, married Francis, duke of Lorraine, in 1736, who became Emperor in 1745 as Francis I. The present Emperor is a decendant of that marriage. The family name, if there is one, is

I have a landscape watercolor, by Thomaso Pordini, Rome, which I think is valuable. It was framed in Old a reet, London, which street was oblit-rated a go d many years ago. The picture is wonderfully good. Can you give me any information of the artist?

C. O. M. Pordini's name does not appear in any list of

"Habsburg-Lothringen."

I have a five-dollar bill on the Irish. Republic with the following wording on its face: "It is hereby Certified that the Irish Republic is indebted to Bearer Five Dollars, Redeemable Sir Months after the acknowledgment of the Iudep ndence of the Irish Nation at the Treasure of the Irish Republic. March 17th, 1886. John O'Mahony, Agent for the Irish Republic." What is its history and its value.

H. M. S.

The bill was issued by the authorities of the Irish Beynblio, organized in Chicago in 1884 and in Cincinnati in 186 . The organization was known also as the Penian Brotherhood, and is now merged in the Clau-na-Gael. The bill has no value now.

Did the practice of "bundling" ever prevail in any portion of the United States, however restricted, to an extent that it could properly be called a "custom" of the people? If so, where and at what time?

L. R.

Yes. Irving, in his "Knickerbocker's New York." speaks of Van Corlear stopping on his way back from Boston to New Amsterdam to bundle with the Yankee lasses. Thus it was a New England quatom. It is said to have been a Welsh custom originally. Henry R. Stries, M.D., of Albany wrote a monograph on bundling some thirty-one year ago; he ascribed the custom to the Pennsylvania "Dutch." It seems to have ex sted only among the original immigrants and the first generation of their descendants.

Where are water pipes of uniform strength con-meated with the same reservoir more likely to burst, on a hill or in a valley? Why? In a valley, the pressure is greater there.

the author of "The Modern Saint." This poem was written by Richard Burton.

1. At what time were "The Tombe" and the re-voir, Forty e-ond street built? Who was the arc-tect? Are there, or were there, any other build: in New York or other cities of the United States o in New York of other cities of the United States on-structed after the Egyptian style of architecture? What circumstance indusenced their being built in this par i ular syle? 2. What is the best general work ireasing of painting, sculpture and architecture in the United States, from "Art in Colonial Times" up to, say, 1876?

The Tombe was built in 1988; the reservoir in Robert L. Stevens of Hoboken, who designed the building from drawings of some Egyptian buildings in his possession: James Renwick was the ambfrect of the distributing reservoir. These were the best imitations of Egyptian architecture in this country; there were no others of importance. Stevens got the idea for the Tombs as described above; Renwick planned a four-sided dam, and gave it no further ornamentation than was necessary. 2. There is no really good book. Mr. Russell Sturgts has edited a biblingraphy of books on American art consult that at a library.

O, states that New York city policemen and fire-men are liable to be drafted into the army, and that they were drafted during the Rebellion. D, says not. Who is right? during the Civil War, did not exempt policemen | cans and only one is a Democrat. In the Presior firemen; if another draft act were to be passed, it might exempt them or it might not. Policemen

and firemen were drafted during the Rebellion. to the penitentiary cannot obtain a divorce on proof of the sentence. If her husband is "finally sentenced to imprisonment for life" she may marry again seemingly without obtaining a divorce. (See Revised Statutes of New York, Part II, chapter viil,

title I, section 6). J. Foley.-The South Sea Company was an English scheme; the brable burst in 1719-20. The Mississippi scheme of John Law was French, and came to grief about the same time. Charles Mackay's "Extraordinary Popular Delusions" describes both of these "bubbles."

A. D. Budd.-The Broadway Journal was nove edited by N. P. Willis; it was started by C. F. Briggs in 1844, edited with him and then alone by Edgar Allen Poe; and came to an end in December, 1845. We do not know where its publication office was.

G. I. O'B .- The buildings on the west side of "Greeley Square" are legally on Broadway; their "accidents" are those of Sixth avenue. In the same way the buildings on the east of "Herald

Square" are on Broadway. Constant Reader. - Members of both houses of the Transvaal Parliament must be Protestants: other offices seem not to be restricted to Protestants, though they are restricted to Christians.

papers to the court which issued your first papers, with your witnesses. There will be little trouble at

A. T. P .- Mr. Bryan was the head of the contesting delegates from Nebraska to the National Demo- is to be voted for is not accounted of much advancratic Convention in 1896, and was seated by the H. Alsberg .- The fastest torpedo-boat destroyer in

British navy is the Express, of 88-knot speed. The Chinese have four destroyers of 82 knots G. H. Greenman.-Check stamps, required by the act of June 80, 1344, were abolished by act of

March 8, 1883 after July 1 of that year. W. S. Settle.-The State Inspector of Gas Meters has his office in this city; he has a deputy in Buffalo and another deputy in Albany.

name-is still alive. She lives in London. J. R. Mck.-Chillicothe, Ohio, has four syllables, and is pronounced Chil·ly-koth-y.

J. C. B .- The United States practically subsidize the American Line of steamships. W. A. T .- No part of New York city to in chester county.

The Fusion Populists are considering the project of holding a national convention in Indianapolis in the month of June. June will be the convention

month in 1900. The reinstatement by County Clerk Schmer of the two Ninth district employees who were removed by as chairman of the Tammany General Committee, and were thought by many to be likely to culminate in the nomination of Mr. Sheehan for Mayor by Tammany Hall in 1897.

Senator Allison of Iowa is the senior Senator from that State not only in the length of hisservice, which began in 1878 and has continued consecutively ever since, but also in the duration of his present term in the Senate, which does not expire until 1908. Senator Allison is not, however, the senior Senator in point of years, for his colleague, Senator Gear. whose term expires in 1901, is four years older and will at the time his successor is to be chosen be 7s years of age, an argument used in opstaunchly Republican State. It has been Republican since the establishment of the party, and although Republican candidates have occa-ionally been defeated in it and though there have been Democratic Governors elected, there has never been a Democratic benator sent from Iowa to Washington and the chances of the election of one are wer poor. Senator Gear was born at Ithaca, N. Y.; Ben ator Allison is an Ohio man. Iowa has now for the aret time a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The total number of paid employees of the Nex Fork State Government is 9.821, of whom fully 5.000 are directly connected with Albany departmente, and a majority of these reside in Albany.

In 1898 the venerable Massachusette town of Salem voted against the granting of liquor licenses within its boundaries. In the election of December 1889, it voted the other way: 2,957 for license and 2,820 against

There are sixty-two lawyers in the present Legis ature, less than one-third of the membership of the two houses which is 200, 60 in the Senate and 150 in the Assembly.

The Republican National Committee at its recent neeting in Washington fixed the representation of the Territories in the next National Convention a ollows: Six delegates each for Arizona, New Mex ico, the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and four delegates for Alaska. The plan of admitting terri torial delegates to the National Convention of either politi al party is based upon the theory that having representatives in Congress they should be represented in National conventions, too. The fact is that resident of Territories have no vote on President. They have no Presidential electors and their Representatives in Congress are not authorized or permitted to participate in a canvass of the Presi dential vote by the States. Why, therefore, they should have representation in Nat or al conventions except as a matter of harmless courtesy, is a ques tion which has long remained as unsolvable as the identity of the citizen who, accosting William Pat ters n on the street, struck him, without revealing his own identity.

The burning of the Syracuse Albambra, in which in recent years political conventions in that city have been held-the last was the convention which nominated Van Wyck for Governor in 1894-will probably have the effect of eliminating Syracus from the number of convention cities hereafter.

A notable feature of the present applications filed for appointment to the New York police force is the small number of clerks among the candidates There is a smaller number than at any previous as-umed that the explanation of this is to be found in the general demand for clerical help in ordinary business and the uncertainties attending police ap pointments under the present civil service system.

The Democrats of Louisiana have completed their State ticket, at the head of which is the present Auditor of the State, Mr. Heard, for Governor. They have renominate ! the present Secretary of State and the present Superintendent of Public Instruction. They have approved the amended Constitution whereby more than half of the voters of the State are deprived of suffrage, and they make no allusion to any national issues and devote themselves wholly to State affairs. The Louisiana election will take any strenuous opposition to the Democratic ticket by the Republicans, who are very badly divided tito two factional groups. In the Republican National Convention of 1x8d, eleven of the Louisiana delegates gave their support to Mr. McKinley and five to other candidates, a larger proportion of the total vote for other candidates than was cast in any other Southern State.

In the opinion of many Democrats the factional differences between the supporters of Harrison and the advocates of Altgeld in the city of Chicago will operate to exclude that city from con-sideration by the Democratic National Committee when it meets on Feb. 22 to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention of 1800. It has almost come to be accepted as an unwritten law in American politics that where local fact onal differences distract a party in any city and menace its control in favor of the rival party, such city to to be di-regarded in respect to convention purposes, State or national.

The total number of em doyees of municipal departments in this city is 83,000, and the Department of Street Cleaning, which has 8,800, employs twice as many as the Department of Public Charlites, which has 1,600.

the cosmopolitan city of Buffalo is composed of the Polish voters. A number of the-e who are Republicans met recently at Suchomski's hall and elected W. Kloska, Frank Kalahowski, A. J. Rybarezyk and John Szymezak as officers of their organization. They are preparing for the contest of 1900.

The State of California, now perhaps the closest of the larger States of the country, has seven Representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress, but, notwithstanding the evenness of the division between the two parties, six of these Congressmen are Republidential election of 1898 the contest between the two parties was so close that the electors were divided. Presidential election of 1893 the Republican plurality was less than 150 votes, and so close was the State that Cleveland received 8 of the electors and Harrison 1. California divided its electors in 1880 also, when the Democratic plurality was only 100 votes.

of the Fifth Judicial District Civil Court by Henry M. Goldfogle, who has been for twelve years a Justice, and in recognition of whose services the members of the bar practising in this court recently united in making a presentation as a mark of their regard.

The American Political League, a new organization is to have a national convention in Boston on July 4. It will be the only convention Boston will have and the only one that the American Political League

State Senators are to be elected in New York this year for the first time at a Presidential contest, and as a Presidential election in New York is traditionally one in which the full Republican vote of the interior counties comes to the polls, many Senators who adopted a somewhat independent course in the session of a year ago are looked upon this year as certain to align themselves with the party organization, par ticularly such as are looking for a Republican nom ination. Practically all the cities of the State porth of the Harlem River line have now Republican Mayors or Mayors elected with the aid of the Re-B. Buchanan .- You will have to go for your second | publican vote. Fractically all the counties, with

S. G. Z.-Ross Nouchette Carey-that is her real Kansas has ten electors; Nebraska has sight New Publications.

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two Ninth district employees who were removed by him in consequence of the Sheehan-Goodwin controversy in that district restores political relations which were begun by the election of Mr. Sohmer as chairman of the Tammany General Committee.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

LAWTON IN THE CIVIL WAR. ONCE DRILLED HIS REGIMENT WHILE AWAITING BATTLE.

It Was at the Battle of Franklin, Tenn., and His Men Were Raw Recruits-When the Pickets Were Driven in He Stopped Drilling Promptly and Went to Shooting. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.-Concerning Gen. Lawton's career in the Civil War only the most vague generalization has characterized the biographical sketches which followed his death. As an enlisted soldier and subaltern volunteer officer of volunteers, of course there could have been no very important events to record, except perhaps such as would illustrate his soldierly traits. His name appears in the official records of the rebellion only after he rose to a captaincy and as such was Acting Assistant Inspector-General, or commanded a regiment, in 1864. It appears from the printed records that Capt. Lawton handled his regiment with signal ability throughout the operations to repel the Tennessee invasion of Gen. Hood in the fall of 1864. His regiment was the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and belonged to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. This division alone captured some twelve hundred prisoners and thir-

speaking in his official report of the splendid behavior of the troops, writes these specific words of praise: "To the bravery, energy and skill of their officers and men this division is greatly indebted for its success in charging the enemy's works. Pennsylvania, Ohlo, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky may well be proud of such sons, their representatives in the nation's army. The honor of those States and the welfare of the nation will ever be safe in their hands when led by such noble chiefs as Bennett, Suman, Smith, Rose, Moore, Yeoman, Evans, Morton, Wood, McDonald, Tassin, Northrup, Humphrey, Hicks, Taylor, Mathey,

Jamison, Pollard, Cunningham and Lawton." official seniority, and disclose that at that date Lawton was the junior officer of all the twenty regimental commanders in the division. He was then three months under 21 years of age.

Capt. Lawton's brigade commander, Gen. William Grose, had this to say in his official report of the same battle of Nashville. "The regimental commanders Col. Bennett, Col. Rose, Col. Suman, Lieut Col. Morton, Major

Taylor, Capt. Lawton and Capt. Cunningham, with their officers and men, have my grateful thanks for their willing obedience to orders, their brave and efficient execution of every duty upon the battlefield and during the campaign." Owing to the able management of the brigade and division commanders in this great battle tained. The brigade to which Lawton's regi

the losses of the troops were comparatively light considering the important military results obment belonged captured on the two days' of battle seven of the thirteen guns secured by the entire division, and 641, or more than half of the prisoners. The Thirtieth Indiana was very much reduced in strength about this period, and Capt. Lawton carried into action in the seven companies composing it probably not to exceed 250 men, and perhaps even less than that number.

ton's military character and coolness in a crisis can be found than in his own concise and soldierly report of the operations of the Thirtieth Indiana in the battle of Franklin, two weeks before that of Nashville. It will be remembered that Gen. Schofield's little army was in desperate straits ville before Hood's superior forces pursuing rapidly. By a hard night's march Schofield's two corps arrived at Franklin ahead of Hood, but so close were the Confederates that he was compelled to face about and fight a defensive battle to cover the withdrawal of his trains and artillery

After being put in position to meet the enemy It appears that Lawton, whose regiment was made up of new recruits, unconcernedly set about drilling them while waiting for the battle to be joined upon the arrival of the Confederates. Under such extraordinary circumstances this may be safely assumed to have been the only occurrence of the kind during the whole war. As Lawton's report is short, and vividly brings out some of the events of the battle besides giving us an insight to his personal characteristics in the field, it is

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERA, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1864.

Lieut, F. Bingham, A. A. A. G., Third Brigade.

Sin: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to report the part taken tyons regim at in the action at Franklin. Term., on the 30th of Novem-Mayors of Mayors elected with the aid of the Republican vote. Practically all the counties, with the single and important exception of Schoharie, give Republican majorities, except, of course, such as are in the metropolitan district.

Under these circumstances, a Democratic nomination for State Senator in the year when a President is to be voted for is not accounted of much advantage among politicians, and the turning down of a Republican Senator for the nomination of his party is about equivalent to his retirement.

Among the appropriations provided for by the city in the budget of 1800 is \$10,000 for the county conting at fund of New York, \$5.000 for Kings, \$10,000 for Queens and \$1,500 for Richmond. For the expenses of the Board of City Rec r1 of Queens for printing, stationery and blankbooks \$4,000 has been appropriated, and \$3,500 has been appropriated for a like purpose in Richmond and \$22,850 in Kings.

The salary of the Governor of Kansas is \$3,000. Kansas is a State of Sizo.000 voting population, whereas Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the induce of Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the fundance of Bryan the funda

The losses sustained by my regiment were as fol-

lows: Private John Ottman, killed: Privates Stephen Van Camp, Julius Buins, James Simmons, Adam Hami'u ger and Tollman Morris. Company C. wounded. The men above named, ercept the last, were all new soldiers, and were not yet assigned to companies.
The conduct of both officers and men was good without exception, and they have my warmens thanks for the promptness with which they destinate their part. Very respectfully,
H. W. Lawron, Captain, Comd's Thirtieth Ind. Vols.

Captain, Comd'g Thirtieth Ind. Vola.

Although then under 22, this report and the very evident grasp he had of the requirements of the situation in face of an advancing enemy show that Lawton was already a man of maturalludgment and calm equipsise. Further search of the records discloses that Capt. Lawton was Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, during Sherman's Altanta campaign. This was prior to his assuming command of the regiment, and is further evidence that, young as he was. Lawton had already developed military talent, leved the profession of arms and was thoroughly appreciated by his superiors.

The Army Register and other official data of the kind uniformly recite that Lawton was prothereughly appreciated by his superiors.

The Army Register and other official data of the kind uniformly recite that Lawton was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on Nov. 15, 1864. This cannot, on the face of it be reconciled with the official records quoted above. It is clear that he did not exercise that rank until some time after that date. When promoted it is probable his commission was dated back to Nov. 15, or possibly that it was delayed in its delivery. At any rate, as indicated above, throughout the Franklin-Nashville campaign in November and December, 1864. Lawton was in command of his regiment with the rank of Captain. His superiors, as will be observed, speak of him during this period as "Capt Lawton, commanding," &c. His official report of Dec. 5, herein quoted, lawing this period as and as ubsequent report of his operations at Nashville is dated Jan. 2, 1865, nearly a month later, and this also is signed "H. W. Lawton, Captain commanding Thirtieth Indiana. Commanding This elso is signed "H. W. Lawton, Captain commanding Thirtieth Indianal Command. The explanation of the delevin commanding this to that rank is as follows: On Sept 29, 1864, all the officers and men of the Thirtieth Indiana were mustered out of the acryle, except those who had re-vilisted as veterans, and Such recruits as had joined from time to time. The Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, five Ceptains, eight Lieutenants, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Chapiain were thus mustered out on the exceptance of the colonel control of the colone. teen pieces of artillery at the battle of Nashville. Gen. Nathan Kimball, the division commander,

eight Lieutenants, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain were thus mustered out on the expiration of their three years' term of service. This le't Lawton the senior Captain in the regiment. Among others, he had remained in the service to "see it out." But there were not a sufficient number of these veterans and hold-over recruits to entitle the regiment, under the War Department restrictions, to a field officer, and for a few months Lawton continued to command it as a simple Captain. Subsequently more recruits and drafted men were sent on, and in due course Lawton secured his much-coveted promotion. If the regiment had been thus recruited up to its maximum Lawton would have been made a full Colonel. It was his misfortune, and that of meny other brave officers during the last two years of the war, to be deprived of I inher rank which they had earned by the necessities of the Government which compelled it to thus economize.

compelled it to thus economize. ONE MAN'S PIPE MUSEUM.

After Personally Testing Many He Thinks the Briar Root Is the Best. From the New Haven Evening Register.

Dr. Louis B. Bishop of 77 Whitney avenue has one of the most remarkable collections of pipes in the world. The collection represents several years' labor and it includes almost every form of pipe extant. Pipes that have soothed the nerves of the Mohammedan in far away Morroco lie beside those which have officiated as the peace conferences of the American Indian and the unpretentious corn cob or clay.

Mr. Bishop, during his travels abroad and in this country, has picked up the pipes in different places and under different circumstances and there are some rare and costly specimens. The unique collection has been exhibited previously to friends and the owner has smoked almost all of them to satisfy himself of the individual merits of each. Dr. Bishop told a reporter a few days agothat after testing from his large collection the briarwood is the best after all.

Almost every one is familiar with the long stemmed comforters that are closely identified with Germans and Germany and of these there are quite a large number in Dr. Bishop's collection. There are others that came from Austria, Italy. Turkey and France. Some of the pipes are over one hundred years old and in a remarkably well-preserved state, notwithstanding their age. The Austrians use a reare observed sensing outfit then other notwithstanding their age. The Austrians use a more eluborate smoking outfit than other people, some of the pipes coming from that country being richly mounted and carved. In Venice Dr. Bishop procured an old-fashloned sign belonging to a tobacconist with carvings upon the outside flustrating the legend of the seven hunters after the hare.

One of the most interesting in the lot is a pipe tound in Aiaska. The stem is made of bones of an animal with an old spool serving as a bowl. as a bowl.

In a dition to the pipes the owner of this

